THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9158. EDINBURGH, MONDAY, MAY 15, 1780.

To be sold by ROUP, to-morrow, being Tuesday the 16th inſtant, in BROWN's SQUARE,

THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE belonging to Miſs CRAUFORDS, conſiſting of mounted beds, down and feather beds; Engliſh, Dutch, and Scots blankets; mahogany deſks, bureaux, drawers, tables, chairs; mirrors, oval and pier glaſſes; Wilton and Scots carpets; bed and table linen; tea and table China; ſilver plate; a Harpſichord and Spinet; kitchen furniture of all ſorts.

The whole furniture in good condition.

On Tueſday will be expoſed to ſale the ſtanding furniture, and on Wedneſday and Thurſday the tea and table China, Silver Plate, bed and table Linen.

SALE OF GOODS,

At the Shop of WALTER HAMILTON and COMPANY, oppoſite the Luckenbooths, Edinburgh.

THE Whole STOCK of GOODS, belonging to the late Copartnery of HAMILTON, DALRYMPLE, and COMPANY, are now *ſelling* off mollly *below* prime coſt, for ready money *only*, conſiſting of

Superfine Cloths, Caſſimires, Rateens, and half-drab Cloths, &c.
Hunters Cloths, Duffles, and Freezes.
Rich black corded and chain ſilk Tabbies, Florentines, and Satinets, &c.
Black ſilk Breeches-pieces, patent and common; fine worſted ditto; Prince's Stuff and Laſtings, &c.
Hair and Worſted Shaggs, Thickſetts, and Stripped Flannels, &c.
Variety of Silk and Cotton Manchester Stuffs for veſts and breeches, &c.
Variety of Second and Livery Cloths; Strong Drab ditto, for ſervants great-coats.
Variety of coloured, black and white Silk and Worſted Hoſe, common and patent.
Rich black Armazeens, Sergedilloſs, Sattins, and Bombaseens.
Mens Cocked and Riding Hats, &c.

With many other articles too tedious to be mentioned.

N. B. Among the above Goods there is ſtill on hand a very full Aſſortment of Second Cloths, Drab Ditto, Duffles, *and* Freezes, *&c. of the beſt qualities, proper for* Gentlemens Livery Servants.

Commiſſions from the country carefully executed.

GLASGOW, 10th May 1780.

A SCHOOL-MASTER is WANTED for the Poor Boys, who are to be educated here, on the deceaſed Mr GEORGE WILSON of London's Charity.

He muſt be a perſon of good reputation, well qualified to inſtruct the children in the principles of religion, and to teach them Reading Engliſh, Writing, the common Rules of Arithmetic, and Church Muſic.—He is to be allowed 35 l. ſterling as his ſalary yearly, together with ſome neceſſary charges.

Whoever inclines to offer himſelf as a candidate for this office, is deſired to tranſmit certificates of his moral character, with ſpecimens of his writing, to Mr Gilbert Hamilton, ſecretary to the charity, at his ſhop under the Exchange Coffeehouſe in this city, on or before the ſecond Tueſday of June next; and likewiſe to attend a meeting of the Committee, to be held in the Council-chamber on the fourth Tueſday of the ſame month, at noon, for making trial of the capacity, and enquiring into the fitneſs of the ſeveral candidates.

N. B. By a reſolution of the Governors of this Charity, no profeſſed Student of Divinity can be elected Schoolmaſter.

To the Publiſher of the CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

SIR,

ENGLAND makes annually 27,000,000 of buſhels of malt. The public brewery of England pays an exciſe upon beer and ale to the amount of 1,700,000 l. *per annum.*

Scotland makes annually 1,800,000 buſhels of malt. By the rule of proportion, the public brewery of Scotland ſhould pay an exciſe upon beer and ale to the amount of above 112,000 l. *per annum*: Her exciſe, however, is only 35,000 l. *per annum*, which is leſs than 1-third.

This diſparity is great. There are, however, ſundry circumſtances that muſt produce this effect. Scots barley, or bigg, is inferior to that of England; and it is, as the farmers expreſs it, worſe got. We convert this indifferent grain into indifferent malt, and this indifferent malt into very indifferent beer and ale. England excels the world in malt liquor; it ſuits the taſte, the purſe, and the labour of her people: She ſends annually 60,000 l. worth of ſtrong beer to Scotland; the exciſe upon which I compute at about 18,000 l. *per annum.* Wine and punch are more uſed in Scotland by the middle claſs of our people, than by people of the ſame income in England. Our inferior farmers and their ſervants drink ſimple element, ſcum'd milk, and butter milk. In our great cities (greatneſs depends upon compariſon) whiſky is much uſed, through intemperance; and in the Highlands, through neceſſity. The Highlands neither has, nor can have, malt liquors. Draw a line upon the map of Scotland, ſo as to touch Dunbarton, Stirling, Perth, and Inverneſs. This line, with very little inaccuracy, will ſeparate the Highlands and Iſlands, which is the poorer part of Scotland, from the richer part of Scotland, which, after all, is none of the richeſt. This Highland diviſion is more than 2-thirds of the whole country; and yet, ſome petty burghs, and ſtill more petty villages, excepted, and where an Engliſh rider will either loſe his dinner, or be very ill dined, the exciſe upon beer and ale, within the larger diviſion, pays not the expence of collection. When we add the 18,000 l. of exciſe paid by the London brewer for porter ſent to Scotland, to our own exciſe of 35,000 l. and when we deduct the ſum of 18,000 l. from the exciſe of England, the diſparity of exciſes, at firſt ſight ſo ſtriking, ceaſes to be a matter of ſurpriſe.

The new duty of 3 d. *per* buſhel upon 1,800,000 buſhels of Scots malt, will amount to 22,500 l. If the Scots brewery gets the allowances propoſed by the preſent malt-tax bill, her allowances upon 35,000 l. of exciſe will amount to ſomething leſs than 3666 l. *per annum.* The new malt duty will, therefore, take from Scotland ſomething more than 18,000 l. *per annum.* If this new duty, at 3 d. *per* buſhel upon 1,800,000 buſhels in Scotland, neats, after allowances, 18,000 l. *per annum*, it follows, that 6 d. *per* buſhel, upon 27,000,000 buſhels in England, ſhould neat, after allowances, 540,000 l. *per annum*, whereas it will neat only 310,000 l.

It follows from this moſt evidently, that Scotland, by this new malt duty, will pay a much greater ſum in proportion than England will pay.

Again, if 1,700,000 l. Exciſe upon beer in England draws back in allowances 363,000 l. (See the Budget) then 35,000 l. Exciſe in Scotland ought, in proportion, to draw back in allowances 7414 l. whereas in fact, Scotland will draw back only 3666 l. or ſomewhat leſs than 1-half.

As to malt-duty, Scots malt ſhould only pay 1-third of the Engliſh duty, becauſe it yields only this proportion of drink.

As to allowances, whilſt Scotland, as is ſaid, ought to pay only 1-third of the Engliſh duty, becauſe three of her bolls in the maſh-tun are worth no more than one Engliſh boll in the maſh-tun, Scotland ſhould have an allowance from her Exciſe at the rate of her malt-duty upon three bolls, when England gets an allowance from her Exciſe at the rate of her malt-duty contained in one boll.

At the Union of the kingdoms, Scotland had no colonies.—England goes to war both for and againſt colonies.—Scotland laviſhes her blood, and more of her ſmall ſtore of money than ſhe ought in the quarrel.

Scotland not only had no quarrel; ſhe even had, from neceſſity, a predilection in favour of France. Since the Union, England now wages a fourth bloody and expenſive war againſt France. The maſters of the fleet and of the army will ſhow with what zeal Scotland has fought, and now fights, in the cauſe ſhe has made her own. The poorer country is always a great nurſery to the richer country, and ought to have indulgences. The earnings for labour in England, are double thoſe of Scotland.

Scotland, with a proud ſpirit, aſks no indulgence; ſhe aſks even leſs than juſtice: To deny this muſt proceed either from an unmanly ſpirit, or from ignorance. It is a ſtrange paradox in politics, to upbraid a man upon account of his poverty; and, at the ſame time, to rob him of the little he has.

Pleaſance, May 10. 1780. NERVA.

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

LETTER II.

TO THE PEOPLE OF SCOTLAND.

My Friends and Countrymen,

IN times of public danger, every perſon is called upon to contribute his aſſiſtance, in order to promote the welfare of his country. For this purpoſe, as I ſaw no other perſon appearing, I pointed out to you, in my laſt Letter, ſome of the dangerous conſequences that may too juſtly be dreaded, from the unwearied and invariable oppoſition of a number of factious men to every meaſure, however expedient, which Government has thought fit to propoſe and adopt, for carrying on, or ſecuring, the intereſts of this kingdom. The intrigues which theſe men have carried on with this view, and which every thinking perſon muſt eaſily perceive, I mentioned at the ſame time. But as the cry of *Liberty*, which, however, is become too common, and has been too much miſapplied of late years, to merit the ſmalleſt attention or encouragement from ſenſible perſons, may, nevertheleſs, be apt ſometimes to raiſe fears and jealouſies againſt the government of their Prince, in the minds of well diſpoſed people, who have neither time nor opportunities for diſcuſſing the propriety of what they hear talked of in public, I would wiſh to undeceive you, if poſſible, with regard to ſome things which have, of late, been made the handle for ſowing the ſeeds of ſedition every where through the land.

With regard to the war with America, it has been called a *miniſterial war*, and a *prædonious war*; meaning, no doubt, that the King's Miniſters proclaimed war againſt an innocent people, either for their amuſement or their profit. The Americans too, that we might be engaged in their favour, have been ſtiled *our brethren*; and we have been told, that we are carrying on a war, which is as unnatural, as for one brother to ſtab another. Had the war been unjuſt on our ſide, this would have been true. But as the caſe ſtands, Great Britain may be conſidered as a mother, ſtabbed to the heart by a child, whom ſhe had foſtered in a manner from her bowels. The matter of fact may be told in few words.

Several ſhips were commiſſioned by the Engliſh government, at different times, to try if they could diſcover unknown lands, which they were to take poſſeſſion of for the Crown of England; as it was underſtood by all the powers of Europe, that the countries diſcovered by their reſpective ſhips, ſhould belong to the Crown by which they were commiſſioned, whether they had a natural right to them or not. In this manner, a great part of America was diſcovered, and taken poſſeſſion of for the Crown of England; and was looked upon, by the reſt of Europe, as its abſolute property, which it might diſpoſe of at pleaſure. As the natives of America were uncivilized ſavages, from whom no advantages could be derived, it was neceſſary for the King to ſend ſome of his own ſubjects to ſettle there, to render the country of ſome uſe to him. Accordingly, great numbers of perſons from Great Britain, and elſewhere, were permitted to ſettle in that country; and the King gave them lands, for which they paid very little, for a great many years; and, indeed, have never, at any time, paid any equivalent; for, when it was demanded of them, they refuſed, and took up arms, as we ſhall ſoon ſee. Theſe ſettlers got their lands, and many other privileges, upon certain terms, which were mentioned particularly, or at leaſt implied, in the charters by which they hold their lands; and, as theſe lands were the abſolute property of the Crown, the people who ſettled on them were to be perpetual ſubjects to the King of England, and could by no means pretend a right to any thing that was not expreſsly given them in their charters. Theſe people continued to fulfil the conditions of their charters ſo long as they had any regard to juſtice, or thought themſelves too weak to rebel againſt the King; but as ſoon as they imagined themſelves ſtrong enough, they broke many of theſe conditions, and at laſt refuſed to be ſubject to the King in any ſhape.

Great Britain had often been at great expence, and had loſt vaſt numbers of her beſt ſoldiers and ſeamen, in defending theſe ſettlers from the French, Spaniards, and native Americans; and, if it had not been for ſuch aſſiſtance, they might have been ſwallowed up long ſince. The Americans, inſtead of being grateful for the favours they had received, refuſed, as I obſerved, to pay what they were liable for by their charters, or to ſubmit to the laws which the King had reſerved power to himſelf to give them. This occaſioned a miſunderſtanding between them, and no wonder truly! for nothing would ſerve them now, but that the King ſhould renounce all his right to America, by giving up his power to make laws; to ſtation the troops neceſſary for its defence where he thought proper; and, in ſhort, that he ſhould ceaſe to concern himſelf with their matters for the future, but leave them to govern themſelves as they might think proper. This was a very modeſt propoſal to be ſure; however, the King did not think fit to agree to it, as indeed could not well be expected. Upon this they inſulted and abuſed his ſervants; treated his commands with contempt; and, in a word, were guilty of the moſt violent outrages, which obliged the ſoldiers that were in America to exert themſelves in their own defence, and for preſerving the peace of the country. One thing brought on another, till matters ended in open war. This would not have happened, had the Americans paid that deference to the laws which they were bound to do by their charters; but this they refuſed, and declared themſelves altogether independent of Great Britain; and, to crown every thing, called in the French and Spaniards to their aſſiſtance. Thus they declared themſelves enemies to this country in two reſpects: firſt, by refuſing to fulfil the bargain made with them at their firſt ſettlement; and, ſecondly, by carrying on war againſt their King, in concert with his natural enemies. In this view, our fighting againſt them is juſt and lawful.

In order, however, to elude or to ſhun the juſtice we find we have, we are told that it was not juſt to levy taxes from the Americans by the act of Parliament, when they had no repreſentatives in that aſſembly; it was neceſſary to have ſome pretence for taking up arms; and accordingly ſome of their leading men put this into their heads. You may be ſure that ſuch an objection would have been made at a much earlier period, had there been the leaſt ſhadow of room for it; but it ſeems it could not be found out but by long thinking, and much fancy. What right had the Americans to a ſeat in Parliament, if the King did not chuſe to grant them that privilege? Their being Britiſh ſubjects was no more a reaſon why they ſhould have that right, than it would be for ſome millions of perſons in Great Britain to claim the ſame privilege, who, to this day, have no right to vote for a member of Parliament. If they were not pleaſed with the conditions on which their charters were granted, why did they accept of them, ſince they were at liberty to refuſe them if they pleaſed? The King did not ſend the firſt ſettlers to America againſt their inclinations; but if they did go thither, it was certainly neceſſary to ſubmit to the terms required.

The American war, then, could not be a *miniſterial war*, becauſe the Americans were the firſt aggreſſors; and it could not be a *prædonious war*, becauſe it has been carried on with no other view than the ſecuring what the King has a very juſt right to. And, pray, what title have they to be conſidered as *our brethren*, when they not only refuſe to do us common juſtice, but have even attempted to ruin this country, by ſtirring up all the enemies againſt it that they could? Inſtead of *brethren*, the American Congreſs, and other villainies, ought to be conſidered in no other view than that of *robbers* and *murderers*; for they have deprived moſt of the perſons of their property, and many of them of their lives, who would not join in their iniquitous proceedings. And I affirm, that, conſidering the black ingratitude they have been guilty of, and the unprovoked rebellion they have raiſed againſt their Sovereign, they ought in juſtice to be looked on as worſe enemies than either the French or Spaniards, and ought not in equity to be indulged with thoſe privileges, which the law of nations has laid down to ſoften the rigour of war between Sovereign States. I ſpeak here of juſtice, not of mercy.

But, what light muſt we view theſe men in, who declare themſelves ſuch friends to the Americans as to wiſh them to get all they want, though this is manifeſtly contrary to the intereſts of this country? Theſe men would have us to believe that they are the beſt friends Britain has, and yet they would deprive her of all her right to America for ever, and, at the ſame time, throw all the blame of the war upon the King and his ſervants. I wonder much where we will find a ſtate in the world that would reckon thoſe men its friends, who are ſtrenuous advocates for its rebellious ſubjects, and openly applaud them for their attempting to ruin their country! The American war is altogether juſt on our ſide, and ought therefore to be carried on with vigour; and certainly thoſe who oppoſe this muſt be conſidered more as enemies, than friends to their country. It has been aſked, How the minority of any houſe can retard its operations? This may eaſily be anſwered. Though this minority may not be able to prevent money or troops from being granted, yet they may do a great deal to hinder theſe from being effectual. Every perſon the leaſt acquainted with the operations of war, or the good or bad conſequences ariſing from peoples diſpoſitions, muſt know, at the ſame time, that it is effectually retarding the operations of a ſociety, to diſcover the weakneſs of their country, the difficulties it meets with in raiſing men and money; the bad ſtate of its navy; and the diſſention ſubſiſting between its members; and, at the ſame time, encouraging the enemy, by approving of their conduct. It is a notorious fact, that the Americans were much ſupported in their rebellious principles by theſe means, and which does not a little appear from the manifeſtoes they had the aſſurance to addreſs to ourſelves. When they began the war, they did not look for ſuch an oppoſition as they have met with; on the contrary, they expected to be ſupported by this country. Such expectations were raiſed and cherished by Oppoſition.

It is not to be wondered at, my countrymen, though *One of the People of Scotland*, and even more, ſhould have been either ignorant of all this, or ſhould have had the aſſurance to gainſay it. Infidelity is now a thing, either in politics or religion, they ſometimes accompany each other. Nor need we be ſo priſed to the many perſons, in theſe days, make the intereſt of their country but a ſecondary conſideration.

Some of you will aſk, What had the Americans chiefly in view by their rebelling againſt their King? This I will tell you in few words. The rebellion began in New England, which is inhabited by people that are deſcended from thoſe men who had been moſt active in the murder of King Charles I. and in overturning the government of this country, by aboliſhing monarchy, and eſtabliſhing a republic. The New Englanders inherited their fathers principles along with their lands, whereby they are inveterate enemies to all kings; and, for this reaſon, they wanted to be free from the King of Great Britain, and to have a form of government to their own liking. This they concealed for ſome time, till they had got the reſt of the colonies to join in their ſcheme of oppoſition, and then they threw off the maſk.

You will wonder, perhaps, how ſuch a people ſhould find friends in P——; but you need not: For many in that aſſembly would much rather have a republic than a king; and they think, if the Americans could obtain their wiſhes, that there might be ſome chance of following their example at home. This is very manifeſt, from their applauding the rebellious Americans for what they have done; their calling the behaviour of the Irish *prudent conduct*, although this prudent conduct had almoſt ended in a rebellion; and likewiſe from the unwearied pains they are at to diſtreſs the Government, and to ſtir up the people of England to follow the example of the Irish and Americans, by telling them they are loaded with grievances, which they muſt get to free themſelves from by any means. You have often heard of this word *grievances*; perhaps ſome of you may be at a loſs for the true meaning of it. I will be glad to tell you. *Grievance* means the depriving a perſon of his property, impriſoning, baniſhing, or putting him to death, contrary to law; or the denying him the free exerciſe of his religion. You would think, from the great outcry made by our pretended patriots, that all this had happened; but there is, in truth, no ſuch thing. What then do they mean by *grievances?* you will ſay. They mean, that every perſon cannot get leave to do *what is right in his own eyes*, as was the caſe among the Jews, when there was no king in Iſrael; or, to come nearer home, as was the caſe in our own country, after the murder of King Charles I. but muſt always be prevented by ſome troubleſome things called *law* and *ſubordination.*

This is what theſe men would be at. They do not like to be under any kind of reſtraint, but would rather chuſe to get leave to do whatever they pleaſe. They ſpeak of their own grievances, but they never mind how much they aggrieve their Sovereign. You will by apt to imagine, from the great noiſe made about the influence of the Crown, that the King had too much power; but this is not the caſe. The King has leſs than his anceſtors had, and Oppoſition want to deprive him even of the little he has. There is no King, nor even private perſon in the world, but has a natural right to employ what ſervants he pleaſes, and to eat and drink what he thinks proper. But Oppoſition are not willing to allow the King even this liberty. They want to have the naming of his ſervants, and the buying of his victuals. What power would he have then? you will aſk. Why, he may take the air, if he pleaſes; or he may ſtay at home, if he chuſes; but he muſt take care never to be out of the way, when his maſters want him to go through the ceremony of giving his aſſent to the laws they ſhall be pleaſed to make. Perhaps

they would not long continue to pay him even this compliment. The Commons in 1648, and for many years after, contrived to make laws without either King or House of Lords.

A person who knows nothing about the matter, would, perhaps, think that the C——ns, from their assuming so much power over the King, had, some time or other, been the sole rulers, and had afterwards made the King, who was always to be accountable to them for what he did. Instead of this, the case is quite the reverse. The King is the fountain of all power within the kingdom. It was he that made the Parliament, by calling together persons from such places as he thought proper, to assist him with their advice in levying money to support his government. Thus Parliament is called the great council of the nation; that is to say, its business is to assist the King with its advice, not to prescribe rules to him; for it has no power but what it has received from the King, and it cannot assemble but by his express leave. From this view of the matter, we may easily guess how far its power should extend.

Some writers on the nature of government, however, in order to enhance the power of the C——ns, pretend, that all power comes originally from the people, whose representatives they are. They tell us, there was a time when all mankind were free, that is to say, had neither king nor ruler, nor any kind of government, but lived like wild beasts in a forest; and that they formed themselves by degrees into societies and nations. Some of these chose kings, who were bound to govern their subjects by certain rules, which, if they transgressed, their subjects were at liberty to call them to an account, and to punish them as they might think proper. Some again vested the power in the hands of a few, who were distinguished from the rest either by their age, their wisdom, or their courage. And others reserved the supreme power to themselves. This is what these writers tell us; but there is not one word of it true. Mankind never were in such a situation since they were created. If you will read your Bibles, you will see, that all the nations of the world were under the government of kings or single persons from the creation; and we do not see one exception from this rule in all the scriptures. The Jews, who seem to have been an exception before Saul's time, were really none; for they were under the immediate government of God, who was certainly the best king that they could get. God is said to have given them a king in his wrath, when he gave them Saul. But this does not mean that the Israelites had no king before Saul's time, but only that God was displeased with them, because they chose to have a human king over them, like the rest of the nations, rather than himself. And if we consult history, we will not find one nation that was not under the government of a single person from the beginning, or where the king derived his power from the people. All the republics we read of, were constituted after the people had rebelled against their single rulers, and had either killed or banished them, or had become too powerful to be subdued and brought back to their allegiance.

Some persons, who pretend to be friends to the Revolution, but who, in fact, are only friends to revolutions in general, and are fond of frequent changes, tell us, That the Prince and Princess of Orange derived their right to the Crown from the people. But this is not true: For the convention that presented the petition, praying them to accept of the Crown, had voted that King James II. *abdicated* the Crown, that is, had renounced his right to it; and, therefore, the Prince and Princess were entreated to ascend the throne of their ancestors. Here was no word of the people's power; on the contrary, the Crown was given as a hereditary right. Had they given it in any other light, they knew that would have been calling themselves a parcel of rebels. And, after William and Mary had ascended the throne, the succession was limited to such persons as the King thought proper. All this was done without ever taking the least notice of the power of the people; so that the House of Hanover succeeded likewise to the Crown as their natural and hereditary right, in the Protestant line.

I would now ask you, my countrymen, If either the King or his Ministers are to be blamed for the American war, since we have seen that the Americans themselves occasioned it, by the most violent outrages, and other provocations? Are you such enemies to yourselves, as to be willing to part with your right to America for ever, which you discovered, settled, and protected, at an unspeakable expence both of men and money? Are you blind enough to think those men your friends, who want to deprive you of this right, by their pressing Government to make peace with America on her own terms? If you are determined to persevere in asserting your right, you can never be so unjust as to think it a grievance to contribute something for this purpose. Our taxes, indeed, are heavy; but these, in a great measure, must be attributed to the national debt, for which the present King must not be blamed. Were the debt due before accession paid, we would find our burdens greatly easier; but, as matters stand, we must do the best we can, and not join in supporting a faction, which wants to embroil the affairs of the nation still more. Neither let us join with them in applauding the Irish for any violent measures, which they either have taken, or may yet take; but let us beware, least such commotions, crowned with success, may not end in the loss of our own liberty. Those who regard loyalty and good order, are called *slaves*; but they are not so much so as those who are subject to a many-headed tyranny, as is the case in every republic. Shall we then be slaves to a faction, and assist them in the ruin of our country, by weakening the hands of Government, at a time when every person should rather endeavour to strengthen them? Or shall we be blinded, and led astray, with that will-with-the-wisp *the power of the people*, and co-operate with violent men in destroying our monarchy, on which depends our security and happiness, and involve our country in anarchy and confusion? I will answer for you, you will not. Let us then assert our liberty, our national dignity, and the honour of our Prince; and let us concur in some measure that may convince the world, that we can defend these, even when attacked by *Patriots*; that though we are fond of liberty, we are, at the same time, enemies to licentiousness; and that we are resolved to support the one, and crush the other, in spite of every opponent. Whatever may be your determination, my countrymen, I shall ever have the pleasure to reflect, that I did my duty, by putting you in mind of yours.

THE GHOST OF WALLACE.

From the London Gazette, May 9.
War Office, May 9. 1780.

1st Regiment of foot guards, Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Hampden Pye is appointed to be Captain of a company, vice Frederick Madan. Captain Frederick Thomas to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Robert Hampden Pye. Ensign John Goodricke to be Lieutenant, vice Frederick Thomas. Captain Francis D'Oyly to be Captain of a company, vice Thomas Gordon. Captain-Lieutenant George Douglas, of the 25th foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Francis D'Oyly.

Coldstream regiment of foot guards, Colonel Henry Trelawny to be first Major, vice Thomas Clarke. Lieutenant-Colonel William Earl De Lawarr to be Captain of a company, vice Henry Trelawny. Captain Robert Lovelace to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice William Earl De Lawarr. Ensign George Eld to be Lieutenant, vice Robert Lovelace. John Bridgeman, Gent. to be Ensign, vice George Eld.

3d Regiment of foot guards, Captain Samuel Archer to be Captain of a company, vice Robert Keith. Ensign John Otway Wynyard to be Lieutenant, vice Samuel Archer.

8th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant Thomas Bennet to be Adjutant, vice Robert Matthews. Serjeant Patrick Gibson to be Quarter-master, vice William Potts.

29th Regiment of foot, Captain-Lieutenant Hugh Dickson to be Captain, vice John Crozier. Lieutenant Louis Haldimand, of 45th foot, to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Hugh Dickson. Volunteer Lewis Foy to be Ensign, vice John Williamson.

31st Regiment of foot, Major-General Thomas Clarke to be Colonel, vice Sir James Adolphus Oughton.

34th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant William Wood to be Captain, vice John Adolphus Harris. Ensign Ralph Gore to be Lieutenant, vice William Wood. Serjeant George Bath to be Quarter-master, vice William Wood.

53d Regiment of foot, Ensign Henry Wills to be Lieutenant, vice James Horne. Volunteer Richard Wilmer to be Ensign, vice Henry Wills. Lieutenant William Mure to be Captain, vice Robert Longfield. Ensign Phanuel Latham to be Lieutenant, vice William Mure.

84th Regiment of foot, 1st battalion, Captain John Adolphus Harris, of 34th foot, to be Major, vice Donald M'Donald. Serjeant Duncan Murray to be Quarter-master, vice Lauchlan M'Lean.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 10.

Read a second time the bill for the better securing the docks, yards, ships, and stores, and for defending the river Thames at Gravelend and Tilbury Fort.

Deferred the second reading of the bill to prevent placemen from having seats in Parliament.

In a Committee went through the bill to restrain the removal of wool under certain restrictions, with amendments.

Lord *George Gordon* presented a petition from the Protestant inhabitants of Woburn in Buckinghamshire; and gave notice, that after the recess he would move for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the act passed last session in favour of the Roman Catholics. He said, he was under a necessity to bring on the business as soon as possible, because he apprehended that a great division was going to take place in Ireland between the Roman Catholics and the Volunteers, the former of whom were protected by Government.—His Lordship's apprehensions were grounded on the following very alarming resolution (which he read) entered into by the *Ardee Volunteers*: "That every person enjoying a place under Government, be excluded our corps."

Mr *Brett* observed, in consequence of a return made to a former motion of his, that the expences of building Somerset House would amount to 300,000 l. which were to be advanced by the Treasury under a clause in the act of Parliament. He thought that the House should not delegate to the Treasury any part of that right, it possessed of giving away money; he did not with to trust to the discretion of the Treasury, whose power, as to sums to be advanced, was unlimited. He would have the estimates for the work to be laid annually before Parliament, and to be voted annually by the House; and to that end he gave notice, that the next day he would move for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the clauses alluded to.

It was suggested by Mr *Hussey* and Colonel *Barre*, that it would be a matter well worthy consideration to divert the sums expended annually on Somerset House to the exigencies of the war.

The House then went into a Committee on the malt bill, and when the Chairman, Mr *Ord*, came to the clause that regulates the drawback that the public brewer is to be allowed per barrel, Sir *Grey Cooper* moved, that it should be filled up with 1 s. 4 d.

Mr *Whitbread* pleaded the many hardships of the London brewers, as a reason for a further allowance; and moved, that instead of 1 s. 4 d. the drawback should be 1 s. 6 d. But Lord *North* proved, from several papers, that the brewers had already so many advantages, and so much profit on a barrel of beer, that they could very well pay the few fractions of farthings, which by the motion for 1 s. 4 d. would not be allowed as a drawback. Mr *Whitbread*'s motion, therefore, was negatived without a division, and the drawback settled at 1 s. 4 d.

The next clause was relative to Scotch beer, and the drawback on it, moved for by Sir *Grey Cooper*, was 10 d. per barrel; to this Mr *Dempster* said, it had been admitted that the Scotch barley was so inferior to English barley, that a bushel of the latter would yield as much beer as two of the former. He consequently argued, that as the quantity of malt used to make a barrel of Scotch beer was double what was required to make one of English, the drawback ought certainly to bear a proportion to the quantity of malt consumed; it ought therefore to be 1 s. 6 d.; but he would be satisfied with 1 s. 4 d. and he accordingly moved to fill up the blank with that sum.

Lord *North* said the drawback ought not to be greater than the duty paid; and as Scotch malt paid only 3 d. a bushel additional, while England paid 6 d. it could not be expected that the drawback on the former should be as great as on the latter.

A very long and tedious conversation took place on this subject.

The *Lord Advocate*, Sir *Laurence Dundas*, Sir *Adam Ferguson*, Sir *William Cunninghame*, Mr *Dempster*, Mr *J. Johnstone*, and Mr *Pulteney*, went so far as to declare that they would not be answerable for the peace of Scotland, if a clause so injurious to that country should be worded in a manner that must lay an infinitely greater burthen (in proportion) on the Scotch than on the English.

The Committee at last divided on Mr *Dempster*'s motion, (for 1 s. 4 d.) which was negatived by a great majority.

Ayes,	- -	35
Noes,	- -	118
Majority,		83

Sir *Grey Cooper* next moved, that a drawback of 6 d. per barrel should be allowed for the small beer in Scotland called Twopenny. Sir *Adam Ferguson* moved for 8 d.; and the debate was again renewed. Sir *Adam*'s motion, however, was rejected on a division.

Ayes,	- -	16
Noes,	- -	117
Majority,		101

The Committee went through the other clauses without any debate, and the House adjourned at half past nine o'clock.

From the London Papers, May 11.

Stockholm, April 18. The Ordinance dispatched by the College of Admiralty to all the agents and consuls residing in foreign countries, respecting the convoys necessary for the protection of the commerce of this kingdom, contains as follows:

"His Majesty having found it necessary to equip a certain number of ships of war and frigates, during this year, in order to protect the navigation of the Swedish merchants, the College of Admiralty gives notice in consequence, that, besides the ships of war destined to protect the ships of other nations bound to the ports of this kingdom, to prevent the committing of any hostilities on the coasts of Sweden, the said College has moreover judged it necessary that some frigates should be employed in convoying the Swedish ships out of the Baltic. For this purpose, the Royal College of Admiralty has thought proper to give notice, that the Road of Elsineur is to be the rendezvous for all the ships that are willing to take the benefit of the convoys, and which are to sail at four different times, viz. the first convoy the 29th of May, the second the 14th of July, the third the 31st of August, and the fourth the 30th of September."

Madrid, April 13. Mr Jay, formerly president of the American Congress, and at present Plenipotentiary from that body to this Court, is arrived here.

We have accounts that the large convoy getting ready in Cadiz bay will not sail till the end of this month, which is said to be owing to the want of provision and ready money; the latter of which is very scarce indeed at Cadiz. This convoy will be escorted to the Canary islands by 24 ships of the line, 12 of which will go to America, and the others sail to Brest.

A company of merchants at Cadiz have failed for half a million of piastres.

Naples, April 15. Some evenings ago we felt a violent shock of an earthquake. Probably it was the same that was felt in the kingdom of Sicily at the same time, but much more violently, particularly at Messina, and on the island of Lepari, which last, according to the first accounts which were sent from thence, is almost destroyed by it, and a great number of the inhabitants killed.

From the CHARKIBEAN *and* GENERAL GAZETTE.

Basseterre, March 28. On Saturday last we were pretty much alarmed here on the arrival of his Majesty's ships the Andromeda frigate, and Hornet sloop, with four companies of the 28th regiment on board, which, on the arrival of a considerable reinforcement of ships of war and troops at Martinico, it was thought adviseable to send back to this island. The remainder of the regiment, with General Prescot, is arrived at Sandy Point, to which place the other companies were to march this day.

"The French reinforcement is so variously represented, that it is impossible to regard any report, but that there is a force both naval and military arrived. The first account was 20 sail of the line, and 20,000 troops; the next was not so alarming, it reduced them to ten sail of the line, and 10,000 men; another, still more favourable to us, said the whole force was five sail of the line, and 11,000 land forces. Be all these as they will, we will venture to affirm, that Admiral Rodney has a superiority at sea. The Admiral is at present sick of the gout at Barbadoes, but has sent his four ships, together with the Intrepid, of 64 guns, to join Admiral Parker, who keeps the command till Sir George is able to act, and who is determined, if possible, to bring the enemy to action.

"The 55th relieves the 5th, and another regiment on board the fleet, who are ordered here directly.

"Eleven thousand Irish troops are expected to join the forces here every hour, as they sailed from Corke under convoy of seven sail of the line some time ago. This was the reason that so few ships came with Sir George Bridges Rodney."

Extract of a letter from Antigua, March 28.

"We arrived here the 17th instant. A few days after our departure from Corke, we lost our convoy in a hard gale of wind, but luckily escaped both the danger of the seas and our enemies. Upon my arrival here, I was given to understand, that General Vaughan had collected a few of the best of our troops in these islands, and was gone on an expedition; but within this day or two, to our great mortification, they are returning, without having made any attempt whatever on the enemy; and we are now kept continually under arms, in consequence of some disagreeable news of considerable reinforcements, both of men and ships, getting safe into Martinico."

Extract of a letter from St Kitts, March 29.

"About three weeks ago we were in high spirits, expecting some great stroke to be struck, on the arrival of Gen. Vaughan. Two of his regiments quartered here, the 28th and 55th, were ordered to be embarked, and to join him at Antigua, and from thence to proceed to St Lucia. This day they intended to set out for the expedition from thence, when a signal was made on the hill of a fleet seen off Martinico; in consequence of which, Admiral Parker with his fleet got under weigh, and stood for them; and Admiral Rowley stood so near, in order to discover their strength, that he was within gun-shot of some of their two deckers; their number was twenty-five sail of the line, and only sixteen of ours. Admiral Parker finding their strength so much superior, returned to St Lucia, and got the troops away as fast as possible. The 55th regiment was sent to Antigua, and the 28th to this island. Gen. Prescot was the last who embarked with the two last companies of the 28th. The French fleet was at this time so near St Lucia, that the Cyclops, in which General Prescot was, ran through part of the French fleet. Many false fires were made on the occasion of seeing a strange ship; but she got clear off. They were at this time within three leagues of the island. All our men of war by this time were at anchor, preparing to act on the defensive.

"General Prescot, ever since his arrival, has been making great preparations, employing two or three hundred negroes making batteries, and carrying provisions and other necessaries to Bramstone-hill, and seems to be fully resolved to stand the test as long as he can, should the French make an attempt.

"P. S. Admiral Rodney's fleet has joined Admiral Parker's; but he himself is laid up with the gout at Barbadoes; and the French fleet is returned to Martinico."

LONDON.

Yesterday, Admiral Duff, who lately arrived from Gibraltar, was at Court, and had a long conference with his Majesty.

On Saturday se'ennight Captain Gowland arrived in London from Calcutta with dispatches for Government, which he brought by sea to Bassora, and from thence by land through Aleppo, Asia the Less, Constantinople, and Vienna. In his way from Bassora to Aleppo, being accompanied only by six guards, a servant, and an interpreter, he was attacked three times by the wild Arabs, against whom he defended himself; but within a day's journey of Aleppo he was surrounded by a hundred barbarous people called Rashwans, by whom he was plundered of his money, cloaths, and other effects. Captain Gowland saved, however, his dispatches, by sitting upon them, and swearing that he would only surrender them with his life. The object of the dispatches is to bring the complaints both of the British and native inhabitants of Bengal against the Supreme Court of Judicature. The English law, in particular, of arrests and bail, is so totally contrary to the ideas of the people of the East, that it is regarded by them as in the highest degree odious and oppressive.

A Danish ship from Tanquebar is arrived, which left St Helen's the 26th of February, and brings an account that the following French ships, from Mauritius, were in False bay the 20th of January, 1780, viz. La Brilliante, of 64 guns; L'Orient, 74; La Serene, 64; Le Florimand, 50; Le Consolant, 40; Le Subtil, 20; and L'Hercule, 20.

At the islands, La Pourvoyance, of 40 guns; and La Bien Almee, of 32.

The Morse, from Bombay, Royal Henry and Calcutta, from Bengal, dispatched for China.

Stafford lost in Bengal river, in September 1779, with four lacks of rupees, and provisions for General Goddard's army at Bombay; nothing saved; first officer drowned.

The General Barker and Ganges arrived at Fort St George, from England, the 18th of September, 1779, and had taken a small prize.

Princess Royal, for Bencoolen, was at the Cape the 12th of December, to sail the 23d.

The Company's snow, Betsey, arrived at St Helena the 11th of February.

At Fort St George, 16th October, 1779.—Southampton and Nassau dispatched, on the above day, under convoy of Sir Edward Vernon, for Trinquanamaly, or Jeloah, and they sailed from thence the 13th of November, and arrived at Simmond's bay, in False bay, the 3d of February, 1780.

The Nassau, sickly, had buried 27 men, and 33 sick.

The Murray packet was arrived at Bombay and dispatched for Madrass and Bengal. General Goddard was gone on an embassy, to treat with the Marattoes at Poonah.

The French ships sail out on a cruise, two at a time, and great fears are entered on that head.

Advice is received by the West-India mail, that a large Spanish ship, from the Havannah to Cadix, called the Santwray, loaded with hides, indigo, logwood, and several chests of dollars on board, was taken by Admiral Rodney, and carried with him into Barbadoes.

It is now gentrally believed, and with much reason, that Sir Henry Clinton has entered into a capitulation or treaty with the colony of Carolina, not only for the furrender of Charleſtown, but alſo for the ſubmiſſion of the two Carolinas, under certain conditions, which Sir Henry is empowered to grant them. Indeed, conſidering the ſtrong army Sir Henry Clinton has with him (ten thouſand men, regular forces) and the numerous ſquadron of ſhips ready to co-operate with him, and brought along ſide of the town, it is impoſſible to ſuppoſe the American force within, which moſtly conſiſts of militia and negroes, can think of making any ſerious reſiſtance: the inhabitants, beſides, would not ſuffer them to attempt it.

We have good authority to aſſure the public, that if Sir Henry Clinton ſucceeds in his expedition againſt Charleſtown, of which there is now very little doubt, the Congreſs will not receive much, if any, farther aſſiſtance from the Court of France.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, May 5.

" Sir Joſeph Yorke and the Ruſſian Ambaſſador at this court are upon a very friendly footing, viſit each other frequently, and are oftener at the Stadtholder's than any other Miniſters reſident here. Sir Joſeph ſometimes goes to the houſes of the States when they have public days, but never to confer or do any buſineſs ſince the expiration of the manifeſto. The Dutch are hard at work in their dock-yards throughout the whole country."

EDINBURGH.

Extract of letter from London, May 11.

" A very unfortunate accident happened yeſterday in Plymouth Sound. The wind blowing exceſſively high, and the ſea of conſequence being very rough, the Bienfeiſant and Ramilies men of war ran foul of each other, and were both of them ſo terribly ſhattered, that it is feared they are totally unfit for ſervice. It was reported in the morning, that the Ramilies is ſince gone down, and that ſeventeen of the crew periſhed. This latter circumſtance is, however, ſince contradicted, and it is hoped will be found to be untrue.

" This day the Earl of Sandwich waited on his Majeſty at St James's, and had a long conference relative to the damage received by Commodore Walſingham's fleet in Torbay on Tueſday laſt."

By a letter received from another correſpondent, we are happy to have it in our power to contradict the above article, in its moſt eſſential points; the Ramilies and Bienfaiſant were the two ſhips which have received injury, near Plymouth, in the late ſtorm; but the are not loſt, and it is hoped, that the injury they received is not near ſo great as was at firſt imagined. An expreſs was laſt night ſent off from the Admiralty to Admiral Gambier, deſiring him to have them both inſtantly taken into dock, in order to have their damages repaired: As far as can be collected from Admiral Gambier's letter, the two ſhips may be rendered fit for ſervice again in a few weeks time.

Extract of another letter from London, May 11.

" The bill to continue the act relative to Scots bankrupts, was read a third time this day in the Houſe of Commons, and paſſed.

" Nine reſolutions were reported from the Committee appointed to conſider of certain goods imported into the Iſle of Mann; the ſame were accordingly read and agreed to, and a bill ordered to be brought in agreeable thereto. A motion was afterwards made, " that it be an " inſtruction to the gentlemen appointed to bring in the ſaid bill, to " make proviſions for regulating the trade of the ſaid iſland."

" In a Committee on the Plymouth Dock bill, went through the ſame, and ordered the report to be received to-morrow.

" Mr *Mitford*, from the Cuſtoms in Scotland, preſented an account of the quantity of ſweets imported, and other accounts, purſuant to order, the titles of which were read, and ordered to lie on the table.

" Lord *North* preſented likewiſe copies of requiſitions, which were ordered to lie on the table.

" The order of the day was read for the ſecond reading of the election qualification bill; the ſame was accordingly read, and committed for Tueſday the 23d of May inſtant.

" Mr *Clayton*, who, after one of the diviſions laſt night, cauſed the ſtanding order for the excluſion of ſtrangers from the gallery to be inforced, gave notice, that, on this day, he would likewiſe move for the excluſion of all ſtrangers, on account of the inconvenience ariſing to the members from the heat occaſioned in the Houſe by a great concourſe in the gallery; in conſequence of this motion the Houſe was ſhut to all but members.

" As ſoon as the order of the day for the ſecond reading of the qualification bill was moved, an oppoſition to it aroſe on this ground, that a queſtion, which ſo very materially concerned the Houſe of Commons, ought not to be agitated when ſo very few members were preſent. The oppoſition, however, was withdrawn, upon this obſervation having been made, that whatever might be found exceptionable in the bill, might be objected to either in the Committe, or on the motion for leaving the chair. The bill was accordingly read a ſecond time, and an order made for committing it on Tueſday the 23d inſt.

" Mr *Penton* moved for leave to bring in a bill for putting Wincheſter on the ſame footing with Portſmouth and Plymouth, with reſpect to elections. By an act of the 8th of George II. an election for members to ſerve in Parliament cannot be held in a town where troops are quartered, except ſuch as were mentioned in the act, and came under the denomination of garriſons. Wincheſter being at preſent appointed for the reſidence of the French priſoners, and an numerous body of troops being neceſſary to guard them, Mr Penton apprehended, that great inconvenience would ariſe, if the troops and priſoners were removed; and truſted that the Houſe would have no objection to a bill to be required no more than to place Wincheſter on the ſame footing with garriſon towns.

' An objection, however, was made; becauſe Wincheſter was in a ſituation by no means different from many other towns in England; and becauſe it conſequently could not be more neceſſary for Wincheſter than for thoſe other towns.

' A diviſion took place; and there appeared,

For the motion,	39
Againſt it,	21
Majority for bringing in the bill,	18

The Houſe then reſolved itſelf into a Committee on the ſtate of the war.

Mr *D. Hartley* complained, that troops had not been ſent out to Henry Clinton time enough to enable him to carry a ſufficient force to Charleſtown, without ſending for a reinforcement to New York, on his arrival at Charleſtown; he concluded with a motion on the ſame act.

Lord *George Germaine* exculpated himſelf by ſaying, that no blame was to be imputed to him for not having ſent out troops earlier to Henry Clinton; that General not having made any requiſition for more troops; thoſe that had been ſent out having been embarked without any demand whatſoever being made by the General.

Mr D. Hartley was about to proceed, when he was ſtopped by Mr *Ingram*, who requeſted, that gentlemen would not go into a debate on ſo very conſequential a queſtion, when more than three-fourths of the Houſe were abſent. He wiſhed alſo, that the matter might not be agitated till it ſhould be known, whether Sir Henry Clinton had ſucceeded or not in his expedition. Mr Hartley agreeing to the motion it was put, and carried. The Committee thereupon adjourned to this day fortnight.

Lord *North* then moved, that the report from the Committee on the malt bill ſhould be brought up.

Mr *J. Johnſton* objected to the motion; and made one more ſtruggle in favour of Scotland. The Houſe divided, when there appeared,

For bringing up the report,	46
Againſt it,	17
Majority,	29

The report was accordingly brought up.

Sir *James Lowther* moved, that all malt made of bigg, in the counties of Cumberland and Weſtmoreland, ſhould not be ſubject to a higher duty than the malt of Scotland. The Houſe divided on the motion, when it was negatived by a majority of 37.1 there being for it 22, Againſt it 59.

" Sir *William Baggot* propoſed a clauſe in favour of the brewers of Burton ale, to exempt them from the new tax; becauſe they brewed not for home conſumption, but for exportation.

" Mr *Sawbridge* ſpoke againſt this, declaring, that as Sir William was a firm friend of the noble Lord in the blue ribbon, and had uniformly ſupported him in all thoſe meaſures which had brought ruin upon the empire, he did not ſee why Burton ſhould not ſhare in the public misfortunes, and pay its ſhare of the public burdens.

" Lord *North* ſaid, the clauſe would open a door to fraud; and conſequently ought not to be admitted. It was therefore rejected.

" The order of the day was next read for the Houſe to be put into a committee on the militia bill; the Speaker then left the chair, and the committee having made ſeveral amendments to the ſame, ordered the report to be received on that day fortnight.

" The Lord Chancellor, it is ſaid, will ſet out to-morrow morning for Tunbridge Wells."

Extract of another letter from London, May 11.

" The motion made yeſterday, and this day, by Mr Clayton, in the Houſe of Commons, for enforcing the ſtanding order, not to admit ſtrangers, is in conſequence of the great increaſe of heat which is created by the attendance of a gallery full of perſons in that aſſembly. Many of the members have of late been ſeized with very ſudden and ſevere diſorders, which the faculty impute to the great heat and ſtagnation of air in the Houſe of Commons. This ſeems to have been Mr Clayton's idea in making the motion. It is not, however, apprehended, that many gentlemen will think with Mr Clayton, that the non-attendance of ſtrangers will remove the evil of which the members complain: The admiſſion of the gallery viſitors is not, therefore, expected to be long prevented.

Extract of another letter from London, May 11.

" The laſt letters from the gold coaſt of Africa mention, that one of the outforts named Succondee, was attacked ſome time before by a French frigate of 40 guns, who anchored in the Bay, within muſket ſhot of the fort, which was in a ruinous ſtate, with a few pieces of ordnance, moſtly unſerviceable, and a garriſon of four men, viz. a commandant, a ſerjeant, and two ſoldiers, who in ſuch a ſituation could not be ſuppoſed to make much defence; however, before they were overpowered, they killed five, and wounded twelve of the French. The ſerjeant of the fort was killed, and the Commandant of the fort, on ſeeing the enemy had made good their landing with two hundred men, made his eſcape up into the country. The Frenchmen gained neither honour nor emolument by this exploit, except the Commandant's effects, amounting to 800l. which they deſtroyed in conjunction with the neighbouring negroes. The fort contained nothing of value. The few ruſty cannon they ſpiked up, and knocked off the trunnions, and then evacuated it without attempting any thing againſt any other of the other forts.

" The ſame lettees add, that the Governor of Cape Coaſt Caille, and every one of the other forts, were preparing to quit a ſervice in which they could no longer remain, the Company having ſtopped the arrears due to them, and the ſervants in general, from December 1778, and refuſed to repay them the monies they had advanced out of their own pockets to ſupport the Government forts, which advance amounted at that time to above one half of their private fortunes, by which unjuſt and unprecedented procedure, the principal officers were ruined, and the inferior ones and ſoldiers in a ſtarving condition, hardly a Britiſh ſhip on the coaſt, and every neceſſary of life advanced in price above 100 per cent. Query, What defence can men in this ſituation ſuppoſed to be capable of making, if attacked by the French, who with very much for a ſettlement on that coaſt?"

Copy Report of his Majeſty's Attorney and Solicitor General, to Lord George Germaine, upon the caſe of proprietors of eſtates, &c. in the iſland of St Vincent.

" In humble obedience to his Majeſty's commands, ſignified to us " by your Lordſhip's letter of the 22d of laſt month, tranſmitting the " annexed copy of a petition of the proprietors of eſtates, mortgages, " and others intereſted in the iſland of St Vincent, reſiding in Great " Britain, together with a copy of the capitulation of the ſaid iſland, " and directing us to take the ſame into our conſideration, and to re- " port to your Lordſhip, for his Majeſty's information, our opinion " upon the queſtion ſtated in the ſaid petition.---We have conſidered " the ſame, and are of opinion,

" That goods, which are actually the growth, produce, or manufacture of the iſland of St Vincent, are not liable to be ſeized by Britiſh cruizers, on board neutral ſhips or veſſels, bound to neutral ports. " And alſo, that ſuch goods on board of droghers, belonging to the " inhabitants of St Vincent, and going from one port or bay of the " ſaid iſland to another, are not liable to ſeizure by the ſaid cruizers.

WM. WYNNE.
AL. WEDDERBURN.
JA. WALLACE."

10th May, 1780.

On Monday the firſt inſtant, Captain Robert Mackenzie, in the Hon. the Eaſt India Company's ſervice, was married to Miſs Harriot Ann Mackenzie, ſecond daughter of Doctor Alexander Mackenzie Phyſician in Roſs.

This morning died here, Dr John Boſwell Phyſician in Edinburgh.

On Wedneſday the 10th inſtant, died at Rinns, in Fifeſhire, Mr William Aytoun writer to the ſignet.

PROFESSOR ROBISON will deliver a Lecture in the Natural Philoſophy Claſs, on Monday the 22d inſt. containing the Plan of the intended Courſe, which will be continued if twenty-five Subſcribers offer.

Extract of a letter from Jedburgh, May 13.

" The Circuit Court of Juſticiary was opened at this place upon the 10th current by the Right Honourable Lord Juſtice Clerk; but there being no criminal buſineſs to come before the Court, the ſame was adjourned to the 11th current, and from thence to the 15th, when they proceed to Dumfries."

Extract of a letter from Newcaſtle, May 13.

" On Thurſday laſt, Captain Weſſon, maſter of the Hinchingbrook, of Lynn, made oath before a Magiſtrate in this town, that he was taken laſt Wedneſday morning off Hortlepool, and ranſomed for 500 l. by the Joſephine, a French privateer frigate, commanded by Jean Louis Favre, of Havre de Grace, mounting 26 guns, twelve and nine pounders, beſides about ſix or eight ſmaller guns in the quarter deck, and forcaſtle, and about 250 men.—That Captain Weſſon ſaw the privateer take three other loaded brigs the ſame day, which he believed were all ranſomed; and that the Commander told him, he had taken three more loaded veſſels the day before.

" Wedneſday laſt a French privateer of 32 guns cruiſed off Tynemouth bar from the morning till paſt three in the afternoon; ſhe took veſſels belonging to Sunderland, and the Hammond of Lynn, which is now in Shields harbour, and was ranſomed for 500 guineas; the maſter ſays, two Engliſh frigates, lying off the Teeſe, were in ſight when he was taken; five or ſix veſſels beſides were on Tueſday taken by another privateer, off Hartlepool; and ſix or ſeven privateers, beſides theſe two, are ſaid to be cruiſing to the northward of this.

" In juſtice to the gallantry of Capt Roy, of the Content armed ſhip, ſtationed at Shields, on the firſt account of the appearance of the above privateer on this coaſt, he procured an additional number of hands to repair the damages received in his laſt cruiſe, when he retook the three veſſels formerly mentioned, and ſailed on Thurſday to give her battle, declaring his readineſs to attack any enemy's ſhip that may appear on the coaſt.

" We are happy to hear that the brave Capt Trotten of the Queen armed ſhip, who engaged and beat off the three privateers, as formerly mentioned, is out of danger from the wounds he received in that action.

" A large lug-ſail ſmuggler, captured ſome time ago on the Yorkſhire coaſt, and condemned in this port, is now fitting out as a cruiſer, and is intended for the weſtern coaſt of this kingdom. She ſails remarkably well, and will carry 14 guns.

" The laſt letters from Elſinore mention, that a large fleet of ſhips are lying in the Sound waiting for a convoy, as they are afraid of ſtirring on account of ſeveral French privateers being out in order to intercept them.

" Four frigates are ordered to be got ready to ſail to Yarmouth to cruiſe about to protect the ſhips which paſs and repaſs the Roads.

" The Nancy, Spotwood, from Shields to Riga, is taken by the French, and carried into Dunkirk.

" The Two Brothers, Capt Weſt, from Shields to Riga, is taken by the French and carried into Dunkirk."

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

PARODY *on T's Verſes on the* BURNING *of the* THEATRE *in* GLASGOW.

SMILE, ſmile, ye Burghers and Burgeſſes,
Rejoice at *Playactors* Diſtreſſes;
At length ye've hopes that here no more
Buſkin and Sock will ſtrive to ſoar.

The Actors' Thoughts of Eating vaniſh'd;
Their Aims to pleaſe us *juſtly puniſh'd*,—
O Bigots, ſmile—for 'twere a Pity
A Playhouſe ſhou'd *diſgrace* our City.

Laugh then, again, and drink and roar;
The *Devil's Houſe* ſhall riſe no more!
Or if it ſhou'd—in Flames, ('tis plain)
'Twill light ENTHUSIASTS *home again.*

Glaſgow, May 11. Z. Z.

NEUTER, *if poſſible; ſhall appear in our next.*

THE Governors of HERIOT's HOSPITAL have ordered that the dreſſing of the Founder's Statue on the Anniverſary Day, ſhall be taken out of the hands of the Boys entirely, and put under the care of a gardener, who is to furniſh the Flowers neceſſary for that purpoſe, at an agreed price, and is to forfeit all payment, if he accepts of one Flower from any Boy belonging to the Hoſpital.—Gardeners willing to contract for dreſſing the ſaid Statue, may apply to Archibald M'Dowall, Eſq; treaſurer to the ſaid Hoſpital, before the 23d current.

Not to be repeated.

ORANGES FOR MARMALADE.

MRS STEELE (Widow of the late ROBERT STEELE) Confectioner, oppoſite the Bridge, Edinburgh, has juſt received by the fleet from London, a very fine Cargo of high-coloured SEVILLE ORANGES, for Marmalade. As this will be the laſt for the ſeaſon, ſhe entreats her cuſtomers not to loſe the preſent opportunity.

She has ſome exceeding good ORANGE and LEMON JUICE, at 2 s. 6 d. per Scots pint, warranted from freſh fruit, very proper for making ſhrub. And ſhe continues to ſell, on the moſt reaſonable terms, all kinds of GROCERY and CONFECTIONARY GOODS, Coniac Brandy, Rum, Wines, Cut Glaſs, &c. &c.

LEMONS AND SEVILLE ORANGES.

JUST arrived, and to be ſold at the ſhop of DANIEL STEWART, oppoſite the foot of Forreſter's Wynd, Cowgate, in cheſts, half cheſts, quarter cheſts, and in dozens, beſt Liſbon LEMONS, and very beſt high-coloured SEVILLE ORANGES; with a few CHINA ORANGES; and will be ſold at reaſonable prices.

JOHN STURROCK, Tea and Spirit Dealer,
Head of the Cannongate, Edinburgh,

HEREBY informs his Cuſtomers, That he has on hand a large ſtock of TEAS, COFFEE, FOREIGN and BRITISH SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS, and WINES; all of the beſt qualities, and SELLING at the loweſt prices. As theſe liquors were imported before the additional duty took place, they will be ſold conſiderably below the preſent advanced prices.

The above commodities will be found much finer in quality, and cheaper, than thoſe frequently ſold by *Hawkers*, who have no other way of being ſupplied but from the ſhops in town; and the public will do well not to buy from thoſe impoſtors, as by doing ſo they incur the penalty of Ten Pounds ſterling for each offence.

HOUSE AND PARKS IN EAST LOTHIAN TO LET.

TO be LET, and entered to immediately, The Houſe of HERDMANSTOUN, with the Offices, Pigeon-houſe, Gardens, and Parks, lying in the parish of Saltoun, and county of East Lothian. The premiſes are pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of the river Tyne, and lie within three meaſured miles of the town of Haddington, and fourteen of Edinburgh.

There is marle in the grounds, which may be wrought to great advantage, and which will be let, either by itſelf, or along with the above ſubjects.

The premiſes will be ſhown by David Pringle gardener at Herdmanſtoun; and any perſon who inclines to take the ſame may apply to James Walker writer to the ſignet.

SALE of LANDS in Mid-Lothian and Peebles-Shire.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-houſe, Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 19th day of July next, between the hours of four and ſix afternoon,

The Lands of NEWHALL and CARLOPS, with the coal and lime on theſe lands, lying contiguous within the pariſhes of Pennycuik and Linton, along the ſide of the turnpike-road leading from Edinburgh to Linton, and twelve miles from Edinburgh. The free rent of the lands of Newhall is about 280 l. Sterling, without including the lawn about the houſe, garden, dens, and plantations, which are extenſive. On Newhall there is a good manſion-houſe, and water brought into it with lead pipes, and a ciſtern at the houſe, a new built court of offices. It is pleaſantly ſituated on a fine trouting river, and the plantations are in a thriving condition, and very valuable. The free rent of the lands of Carlops, including the rent of the coal and lime on both, is 347 l. 13 s. 3 d. Sterling. They lie contiguous to Newhall. The farm-houſes on both are newly built, and in condition. The lands of Newhall hold of the Crown, and afford a freehold qualification in the county of Mid-Lothian. The lands of Carlops hold of a ſubject ſuperior.

The title-deeds, tacks of the farms, and articles of ſale may be ſeen in the hands of James Kay writer in Edinburgh; and William Ramage at Ninemile Burn will ſhew the grounds.

FOR LONDON,

THE SHIP TARTAR, a Letter of Marque, Captain ANDREW WISHART, mounting 16 long nine-pounders, 2 cohorns, and ſmall arms in proportion,—will poſitively ſail the 20th of May current.

For freight or paſſage apply to Mr Jacob Lovan, at Meſſ. Martin and Kerr's, Leith.

☞ All ſailors and ſoldiers on furlough, or recruits carrying arms, who will aſſiſt in defending the ſhip, will have their paſſage free, paying only for their victuals, which ſhall not, at any rate, exceed Ten Shillings and Sixpence.

WANTED immediately, a few ſtout LADS for Apprentices to go in ſaid ſhip. Good encouragement will be given them by applying as above.

Leith Shipping, May 13——15.

ARRIVED,

Alexander, Miller, from Stirling, green wood; John and Margaret, Weir, from Alloa, whiskie; Jean, Fife, from Canal, ballaſt; Fanny, Seton, from Wiſhborb, grain; Lady Auſtruther, Davidſon, from Dunbar, grain; and ſome coaſters with coals.

SAILED,

Bella, Mackenzie, for Thurſo, and Jean, Barr, for Alemouth, goods.

Wind W.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, GREENOCK.

ARRIVED, May 12, 13.

Girzie, Reid, from Irviné; Barrington, Butcher, from St Lucia, ſugar.

SAILED, 11, 12.

Jenny, Robertſon, for Barbadoes, goods; Robert and John, M'Symon, for Dublin, goods; Endeavour, Kean, for Stornaway, goods; Manie, M'Kellar, for Archangel, ballaſt; Margaret, M'Kinlay, for Savannah, goods; Lark, Hunter, for Londondery, goods; Catharine, Tarbert, New York, goods; Loudon, M'Robb, for Savannah, goods.

LANDS TO LET.

TO be SET by public roup, within the houſe of Mrs Mitchell vintner in Torryburn, upon Thurſday the 1ſt of June next, betwixt the hours of ten and eleven in the forenoon, The Farm of PURVISHALL, conſiſting of about 66 acres, being part of the Lands of Crombie, lying near to Torryburn, in the ſhire of Fife, for three years from the term of Martinmas next; as alſo about 49 acres of Land, poſſeſſed by John Fiſher, and lying contiguous to the ſaid farm of Purvishall. There is a good dwelling-houſe and office-houſes upon the farm of Purvishall, and the ground is all incloſed.

The articles and conditions of roup to be ſeen in the hands of John Bruce writer in Edinburgh; and Robert Anderſon, tenant at Crombie, will ſhow the ground.

To be LET, for ſuch a number of years as may be agreed upon, and entered to immediately, or at Martinmas next,

THE MANSION-HOUSE of PITCAIRLY,

with Garden, Office-houſes, Farm-ſteading, and about 150 acres of ground, all incloſed and ſubdivided, lying within a mile of the port of Newburgh, in the pariſh thereof, and ſhire of Fife. The houſe is large and commodious; the ground-ſtorey conſiſting of a kitchen, ſcullery, laundry, ſervants hall, two rooms for ſervants, milk-houſe, and three vaulted cellars; and the ſecond ſtorey conſiſting of a dining-room, 30 feet by 21, drawing-room 24 by 16, with thirteen bed-rooms in that and the third ſtorey, beſides dreſſing-rooms, cloſets, and other conveniencies.—The offices are new and convenient, and ſituated at a ſmall diſtance from the houſe—The incloſures, which have been long in the natural poſſeſſion of the proprietor, are moſtly in graſs, and are all in excellent order; are well watered, and have good ſhades.—The farm-ſteading is at a proper diſtance from the houſe, and is very complete.——If the farm is thought too large, a ſmaller quantity of ground may be let along with the houſe.

The premiſſes are ſituated in a good neighbourhood, in the midſt of a fine ſporting country, and near ſeveral market-towns.

The houſe will be let furniſhed or unfurniſhed; or, if the leſſee inclines, he may have all or any part of the furniture at a valuation.

As alſo to be LET, and entered to immediately, or at Martinmas 1780, The Farm of EASTER LOMBENNY, which is of a good black ſoil, of large extent, and lies within a ſhort mile of the port of Newburgh.

Propoſals may be made to the proprietor, at the houſe of Pitcairly, by Falkland, or to James Thomſon writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Lands of GOSPERTRIE, lying in the

pariſh of Strathmiglo, and ſhire of Fife; and the Lands of BALNETHILL, in the pariſh of Portmoak, and ſhire of Kinroſs.

Theſe lands are ſituated within three miles of Kinroſs, and in the neighbourhood of other market towns; they are very extenſive, of a good ſoil, and capable of great improvement, which, from their vicinity to lime, coal, free-ſtone, &c. may be carried on at a moderate expence.

The preſent yearly rent is about 155l. ſterling, free of all deductions. But as the leaſes, ſome of which are of long endurance, expire with this and next crop, a very conſiderable riſe may with certainty be depended on, offers having already been made.

Both eſtates hold fee of ſubjects ſuperior.

The proprietor has right to the teinds; and there is an old valuation of the lands of Gospertrie.

The title-deeds are in the hands of James Thomſon writer the ſignet, who will inform of further particulars.

N. B. If theſe lands are not ſold between and the 1ſt of November next, they will be LET in different farms, for 19 years from Martinmas 1781.

LANDS for SALE, in the Shires of Stirling,

Linlithgow, and Mid-Lothian; and TWO HOUSES in Edinburgh; by public voluntary roup, on Wedneſday the 26th of July next, betwixt the hours of 5 and 7 afternoon, within John's Coffee-houſe, Edinburgh.

STIRLING-SHIRE.

The Lands and Eſtate of STEWART-HALL, and Teinds thereof, lying in the pariſh of St Ninians and ſhire of Stirling, and within two miles of each, with a Boat-Fiſhing on the water of Forth. The free rent for ſeveral years paſt has been about 360l. Sterling, a conſiderable part being paid in victual, and ſet to four ſervants only. One of the tacks expires at Martinmas next, and, by ſetting it for 19 years, and the manſion-houſe, garden, and five parks adjacent (which have been only ſet from year to year), the above rental may be raiſed, as lime and coal can be brought thereto by water. Theſe lands are amongſt the richeſt in the Carſes of Stirling; are pleaſantly ſituated on the water of Forth, and command a moſt beautiful proſpect of the Caſtle of Stirling, and other places around; and there is a conſiderable quantity of valuable old timber about the manſion-houſe. The lands hold in part of the Crown, and ſuch part valued in the ceſs-books at 333l. 11s. 1d. Scots.

LINLITHGOW-SHIRE.

The Lands of FIDDLECROFT, lying near the loch of Linlithgow, rented at 6l. Sterling; and the Superiority of the Lands of Couparscroft, Rivaldſgreen, and Six Butts of Land near the ſaid loch; all holding of the Crown; and the firſt two parcels valued in ceſs-books at 35l. Scots.

MID-LOTHIAN SHIRE.

The Weſt Part of the Eaſter Half of DALRY, lying in the pariſh of St Cuthbert's and ſhire of Mid-Lothian, as now poſſeſſed by James Ruſſel ſurgeon in Edinburgh, at the yearly rent of 182l. 1s. 10d. Sterling, being at the rate of 50s. per acre; together alſo with the Superiority of certain Parts of ſaid Lands, feued to Meſſ. Adam and Orme, for payment of 3l. 6d. of yearly feu-duty. Theſe lands hold of the Crown, and valued in ceſs-books at 600l. Scots. They are beautifully ſituated within a mile of Edinburgh, on the road leading to Glaſgow, of a rich ſoil, and completely incloſed; ſo that they will riſe conſiderably in rent.

The lands will be ſhown by applying at the houſe of Stewarthall; at Mrs Finlayſon's vintner, Linlithgow; and tenant's houſe on Dalry.

AS ALSO,

That HOUSE about the middle of Niddry's Wynd, Lockhart's Court, Edinburgh, on the weſt ſide, poſſeſſed by Mrs Hay of Mountblairie, at the yearly rent of 30l. Sterling. It conſiſts of dining-room, drawing-room, ſix bed-chambers, a light bed-cloſet with a fire-place, a kitchen, and garrets, with a variety of cloſets and other conveniencies, and three large vaulted cellars.

AND LIKEWISE,

That HOUSE in Fowlis's Cloſe, Edinburgh, firſt ſtory, fronting the ſtreet, preſently poſſeſſed by Mrs Haldane; conſiſting of five rooms, a kitchen, pantry, and cloſets, with a cellar, and other conveniencies.

For particulars about the ſale apply to David Steuart writer to the ſignet, Gray's Cloſe, Edinburgh.

At LONDON for LEITH, THE SMACK EDINBURGH,

WILLIAM THOMSON Maſter,

Now taking in goods at the Glaſgow wharf, for Edinburgh, Leith, &c. and will ſail *with the firſt convoy.*

Letters directed to the Maſter, at the Edinburgh Coffeehouſe, No. 1. Swithing's Alley, will be duly attended to.

JUDICIAL SALE.

THERE is to be SOLD, by authority of the Court of Seſſion, upon Tueſday the 11th day of July next, betwixt the hours of four and eight o'clock afternoon, in the Parliament or New Seſſion Houſe of Edinburgh, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills,

The WHOLE SUBJECTS belonging to GEORGE CHALMERS of Pittencrieff, merchant in Edinburgh, in the Lots following, viz.

LOT I.

The Lands and Barony of PITTENCRIEFF, in the county of Fife, ſituated about twelve miles from Edinburgh, with the adjoining lands of Mounthooly, Luſcar, Drumtuthill, Clune, and Goukhall: Alſo, the mills and mill-lands of Dunfermline, with ſundry feu-duties, acres, and tenements in and about that town and abbey, with the growing timber and plantations on the foreſaid lands, excluſive of the coal and ironſtone excepting as in the next lot.

The yearly free rental of the eſtates is 1514l. 18 s. 2½ d.; and the proven value and upſet-price, including that of grown wood, and above 60 acres of plantations, with building ground in and around the town of Dunfermline, and ſome old buildings and areas is L. 35269 14 6

LOT II.

The whole of the Coals and Ironſtone under the ſaid lands, and the Coals under the lands of Weſter Baldridge (excepting thoſe under and 30 fathoms round the manſion-houſe thereof, and excepting about 230 Scots acres round the houſe of Pittencrieff, and 10 acres round that of Clune, and alſo excepting the coals under the lands of Mounthooly, which belong to Robert Wellwood of Garvock, Eſq;) with all uſual privileges for working and tranſporting the coal and iron-ſtone, on payment of ſurface-damages, and particularly with the power of making a main waggon-road through the lands, but reſtricted to a track, as marked upon the plan of the eſtates, and with a power to communicate the uſe of the ſaid road to the coalleries of Urquhart, Baldridge, and Balmule, in terms of an anterior contract made by Mr Chalmers and the reſpective proprietors, with an aſſignment alſo to the ſaid contract reſpecting waggon-ways, and to all other contracts and agreements he or thoſe from whom he derives right have made for coal-roads, the delivery of coals, or the communications of levels with the harbour of Bruccha-ven, coal-folds, ware-houſe, and other buildings: Alſo, the adjoining farm of Weſter Roſyth, containing 64 Scots acres or thereabouts, the proven rental of which farm, free of all deductions and land-tax is, 64 l 13 s. 7 d.; together with the benefit of the tack of Windylaw, of which there are 28 years to run, and of the miniſter of Inverkeithing's glebe during his incumbency, both adjoining to Weſter Roſyth.

The proven value of this lot, and at which it is to be ſet up, is as follows, viz.

The colleries, - -	L.	5000 0 0
Farm of Weſter Roſyth, -		1422 18 10
Windylaw and glebe-leaſes, -		100 0 0
Proven value of Lot II. -	L.	6522 18 10

The colleries contain inexhauſtible quantities, and of the beſt qualities of the three great kinds of coal known in the iſland, viz. The Large open Scotch and Hartley kind, the Newcaſtle or Rich Running ſort, and the Welch or Stone kind without ſmoke, which ſell for drying malt at about double price of other coals. And the ſmall or refuſe of all theſe coals (except the Newcaſtle running kind) paſs coaſt-ways as culm, at the low duty of 12 d. a chalder, which is a very great advantage to a large collerie.

The two firſt ſorts have water levels drove up to them at a very great expence, which are capable of clearing many millions of tons. In ſome of the fields there are 7 ſeams already diſcovered, from 2 to 8 feet thick, at the depth of only 30 fathoms from the ſurface, and, in the opinion of the moſt ſkilful perſons, no coals can be wrought and laid on the bank at leſs expence. The diſtance of the works from the harbour is from two and a half to four Engliſh miles, and the ground will admit of a convenient waggon-way. There is 18 feet water in ordinary ſpring tides in the harbour, and the depth may be increaſed by extending the pier, which has ſtone quarries juſt by it.

The ſurface of coal and iron-ſtone grounds, including the eſtate of Weſter Baldridge, and ſome large feus, is 1000 acres, or thereabouts.

The eſtate is all divided into regular incloſures, and generally well ſheltered with thriving wood. The manſion-houſe and adjoining lands ſituated near the old palace and abbey, command moſt agreeable and extenſive proſpects, and a winding rivulet which has ſteep-wooded banks, and many water-falls, paſſes through the park; ſo that the ſituation is beautiful beyond deſcription. The valued rent of the lands holding of the Crown is 1594 l. 2 s. 8 d. Scots; thoſe of Clune, Goukhall, and the town mills hold of ſubjects ſuperior, and the entries are low taxed. There is a right to the tithes of the whole lands, excepting a few borough acres which are valued, and the whole land-tax is uncommonly ſmall.

The eſtates contain about 1200 Scots acres, the rental was much higher a few years ago, and a good part of the lands, being in graſs and high condition, may ſoon advance again, and a conſiderable riſe may be daily expected from the building grounds in and around the populous manufacturing town (on which various new ſtreets are going on), and from the working of the collieries, and other circumſtances.

The houſe is a ſubſtantial convenient building of 10 rooms, with ſeveral bed-cloſets, and no value is put upon it, nor upon a complete and elegant ſet of new offices, pigeon-houſe, and garden-wall, which have coſt above 1200 l. within theſe few years, nor upon the reſerved coal, iron-ſtone, and various free-ſtone quarries near the town. The upſet price of the lands and collieries are, at leaſt, fifteen thouſand pounds Sterling under what they have coſt the proprietor, including the expence of the levels and large bridge of communication, for continuing the high ſtreet of Dunfermline into the lands; of this, thoſe inclining to purchaſe may, if they pleaſe, ſee full evidence.

LOT III.

The incloſed Lands of HERMITAGE, with the tithes thereof, lying in the pariſh of South Leith, whereof two acres hold feu of the Earl of Moray, for payment of 6 d. yearly, and doubling it for an entry, and about 41 acres of the Trinity Hoſpital, for payment of 112 bolls 2 firlots 3 pecks of barley, and 3 l. 5 d Sterling, in money. The barley is payable in kind, or in the option of the vaſſal, by the fiar-prices of Mid Lothian, at Lammas old ſtile yearly, after the reſpective crops. In aſcertaining the value, it is computed at 12 s. 6 d. a-boll, which is ſuppoſed favourable for the purchaſers, the entry, on the whole, for heirs, is taxed at 61. 5 s. only, and for ſingular ſucceſſors, at a year's feu duty. The ſuperiors alſo pay the land-tax, and all public burdens. The lands are of excellent quality, and the ſituation very pleaſant, and proper for villas and houſes on the ſides of the roads. This lot is to be expoſed in the parcels, and at the proven values, and upſet prices, and ſubject to the feu-duties following, viz.

I. The large elegant and commodious Manſion-houſe and offices, with the gardens, barren timber, and two ſmall graſs incloſures, as poſſeſſed by the Counteſs of Fife, and containing about 8½ Scots acres, with ſome ſervitude on the adjoining lots. Groſs rent 120 l. proportion of the above whole feu-duty in money and barley, valued at 12 s. 6 d. a-boll, 25 l. 12 s. 3 d. 9-12ths free rent 94 l. 7 s. 8 d. 3-12ths, which is to be ſet up at 18 years purchaſe, being the proven value, and is - - L. 1698 18 4

The houſe may be viewed on Wedneſdays and Fridays, from 12 to 2 o'clock.

N. B. The houſes, fruit, and other walls on this poſſeſſion, have coſt above 2500 l.

II. Robert Watt's Feu, conſiſting of about 3 acres, 26 falls; and on which there are ſeveral new houſes. Groſs rent 23 l. 14 s. 9 d. feu-duty as above 5 l. 1 s. 3 d 10-12ths. Free rent 18 l. 13 s. 5 d. 2-12ths, to be ſet up at 15 years purchaſe, and is - - - 280 1 5

III. James Aliſon's late feu, a Garden, with a large new houſe thereon, containing about 4 acres 1 rood 6½ falls. Groſs rent 34 l. 10 s. 2 d. feu-duty 7 l. 7 s. 3 d. 4-12ths, free rent 27 l. 2 s 10 d. 8-12ths, to be ſet up at 15½ years purchaſe, is - - - 420 14 9

IV. Weſt Low Park, in the proprietor's poſſeſſion, containing 4½ acres. Groſs rent 34 l. feu-duty 7 l 3 s. 1 d. 9-12ths; free rent 26 l. 14 s. 10 d. 6-12ths; to be ſet up at 18 years purchaſe, is - - - 481 7 4

N. B. There is a good deal of barren timber, from 25 to 40 years old, on this parcel, with a very copious ſpring of water in the centre of the field, thought ſufficient to ſerve an ordinary town; and there is a fruit-wall round the north and eaſt ſides of it, which, with the weſt wall and gate, have coſt above 250 l.

V. William Glover's Feu, on which houſes are built, containing 6 falls. Groſs rent 3 l. feu-duty 12 s. 9 d. 9-12ths; free rent 2 l. 7 s. 2 d. 3-12ths; to be ſet up at 20 years purchaſe, is - - - - 47 3 9

Theſe two laſt parcels are intended to be ſet up together, as the large one has a ſervitude on the other.

VI. Alexander Wallace's late Feu, with various houſes thereon, one of which lets at 10 l. 10 s. containing 5 acres 3 roods 11 falls. Groſs rent 38l. 11s feu duty 8l. 4 s. 8 d. free rent 30 l 7 s. 4 d. to be ſet up at 15 years purchaſe, is 455 10 0

VII. William Finlayſon's late Feu, with two new houſes thereon, worth from 10 l. to 12 l. a-year, containing 4 acres. Groſs rent 23 l. feu-duty 4l. 18 s. 2 d. 3-12ths; free rent 18l. 12s. 9 d. 9-12ths; to be ſet up at 17 years purchaſe, is 307 10 9

VIII. William Wright's Feu, a Nurſery containing 5 acres. Groſs rent 26 l. 5 s. feu-duty 5 l. 12 s. 1 d. free rent 20 l. 12 s. 11 d.; to be ſet up at 17 years purchaſe, is 350 19 7

N. B. There is a very copious ſpring in the centre of this lot.

IX. Robert Wilſon's Feu, with houſes thereon, containing 4 acres. Groſs rent 22 l. feu-duty 4 l. 13 s. 11 d. 1-12th; free rent 17 l. 6 s. 0 d. 11-12ths; to be ſet up at 16 years purchaſe, is - - - 276 17 2

X. Peter Stephen's late Feu, and a houſe thereon (which lets at 4l.) containing 4 acres. Groſs rent 22 l. Feu-duty for two of the acres, to the Earl of Moray, 6 d. Sterling, and to the Hoſpital 4l. 13s. 5d. 1-12th; free rent 17 l. 6 s. 0 d. 11-12ths; to be ſet up at 16½ years purchaſe, is 283 16 3

A mutual high wall with Hawk Hill is the ſouth march of the two laſt feus.

Proven value of Lot Third, L. 4604 13 7

LOT IV.

The following SUBJECTS in the New Exchange of Edinburgh, all moſt ſubſtantially built and elegantly finiſhed, to be ſet up in the undermentioned parcels:

I. A DWELLING HOUSE, preſently poſſeſſed by Mr Alexander Wood, ſurgeon, containing a large kitchen with a pipe of water, and 15 rooms, with many cloſets and other conveniencies, all light and well aired. There are beſides ſeveral neat rooms in the garrets, two of them with vents. The principal ſtorey of twelve feet in height, is remarkably convenient and elegant, and has a water cloſet.

There are ſeveral convenient cellars properly fitted up, entering within the ſtair, which has a door alſo to Allan's Cloſe; together with a large ſhop in the firſt ſtorey, conſiſting of two fire rooms and a light cloſet. The rent of both 80 l.; and the proven value and upſet price L. 1000 0 0

The houſe may be ſeen on Tueſdays and Fridays, from 12 to two o'clock.

II. A large SHOP and WAREHOUSE, conſiſting of ſeveral apartments, two of them 17 feet high in the eaſt wing, poſſeſſed by Meſſ. Steuart and Stoddart, on a leaſe to Whitſunday 1781; rent 50 l.; and upſet price 660 0 0

III. TWO SHOPS, high and low, entering from the court, poſſeſſed by Mr James Clerk on a leaſe to Whitſunday 1782; rent 23 l.; upſet price 260 0 0

IV. A LAIGH SHOP or HOUSE in the ſouth-eaſt corner of the Court, poſſeſſed by Peter Mathieſon, formerly by Hugh Cameron; rent 4 l. 15 s. upſet price 40 0 0

V. A LAIGH SHOP or HOUSE immediately north of he above, formerly poſſeſſed by Daniel Cameron, now by Mrs Campbell; rent 6 l. 15 s.; upſet price 60 0 0

VI. A LAIGH SHOP or HOUSE next to ditto, poſſeſſed by Peter Cumming; rent 4 l.; upſet price 40 0 0

VII. A LAIGH SHOP or HOUSE immediately adjoining to the above, poſſeſſed by Mr James Clerk; rent 4 l. upſet price 35 0 0

VIII. A LAIGH SHOP or HOUSE immediately adjoining to the above, being the northmoſt, formerly poſſeſſed by Baillie Grieve, now by Mr William Murray; rent 4 l.; upſet price 40 0 0

IX. A HIGH SHOP immediately above the preceeding, lately poſſeſſed by Mayleſtone and Company; rent 11 l.; upſet price, 105 0 0

N. B. This and the five before mentioned ſhops have all vents and back windows to Allan's Cloſe.

X. A SHOP, the firſt ſtorey entering from the paſſage into the court on the eaſt ſide, poſſeſſed by Bailie Torry; rent 8 l.; price 85 0 8

XI. A large, elegant, and convenient SHOP, containing two interſoles entering from the high ſtreet, poſſeſſed by Mr James Carfrae, upon a leaſe to Whitſunday 1784; rent 30 l.; upſet price 400 0 0

XII. A DWELLING HOUSE in the eaſt wing entering from Allan's Cloſe, conſiſting of a kitchen, a large room, and ſeveral cloſets, lately poſſeſſed by William Burnet chairman; rent 5 l.; upſet price 36 0 0

XIII. Two large VAULTS below the court of the New Exchange, entering by Allan's Cloſe, lately poſſeſſed by Charles Spalding and Mrs M'Dermaid; rent 7 l. upſet price 75 0 0

XIV. Two large VAULTS adjoining, formerly poſſeſſed by David Morton, now by Mr John Anderſon; rent 8 l. upſet price 75 0 0

Proven value of lot 4th, L. 2911 0 0

LOT V.

A TACK of the farm of Hilton, in the barony of Roſyth, and county of Fife, for 28 years after Martinmas 1779, for which there is payable, over and above the rent to the Earl of Hopetoun the proprietor, 15 l. Sterling annually to George Chalmers, by the obligation of Meſſ. Abraham Newton of Curric hill and John Newton his eldeſt ſon, poſſeſſors of the farm.

The proven value and upſet price of which is 230 l.

LOT VI.

A TACK of the lands and eſtate of Bantaſkine, lying in the pariſh of Falkirk; and ſhire of Stirling, of which there is 12 years to run after Martinmas 1779; and there is payable yearly to the ſaid George Chalmers therefor, beſides the proprietor's rent, 108l. 17s. 4d. 4-12ths. The proprietor is alſo obliged to pay to the tenant, at the expiration of the leaſe, for the incloſing and ſubdividing the whole lands, which, except a few acres round the manſion-houſe, has been all done during the currency of the tack; and alſo for a new ſteading of houſes, and a proportion of ſome plantations, as all theſe may be valued at the expiration of the ſaid leaſe. The proven value and upſet price of this tack is 650 l.

The title-deeds of the eſtates, the rentals, and plans of thoſe in Fife, with the articles and conditions of ſale, will be ſeen in the hands of Meſſ. John Callendar depute clerk of Seſſion, and William Anderſon clerk to the ſignet.

Adam Paterſon, overſeer upon the eſtates at Dunfermline, will ſhow the premiſſes in Fifeſhire; and Alexander Marr gardener on the ſouth ſide of Leith Links, thoſe at Hermitage.

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